

**McGINN & GIBB, PLLC**  
**A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY**  
**PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW**  
**8321 OLD COURTHOUSE ROAD, SUITE 200**  
**VIENNA, VIRGINIA 22182-3817**  
**TELEPHONE (703) 761-4100**  
**FACSIMILE (703) 761-2375; (703) 761-2376**

**CONTINUATION  
APPLICATION  
FOR  
UNITED STATES  
LETTERS PATENT**

**APPLICANT:**      **MENACHEM LEVANONI**  
                        **JEROME M. KURTZBERG**

**FOR:**      **DATA MINING TECHNIQUE FOR  
ENHANCING PRODUCT STOCKPILE  
MANAGEMENT**

**DOCKET NO.:**      **YOR920000590US2**

**DATA MINING TECHNIQUES FOR**  
**ENHANCING PRODUCT STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Field of the Invention**

5        This invention relates to methodology for utilizing data mining techniques in the area of product stockpile management.

**Introduction to the Invention**

10      Data mining techniques are known and include disparate technologies, like neural networks, which can work to an end of efficiently discovering valuable, non-obvious information from a large collection of data. The data, in turn, may arise in fields ranging from e.g., marketing, finance, manufacturing, or retail.

**Summary of the Invention**

15      We have now discovered novel methodology for exploiting the advantages inherent generally in data mining technologies, in the particular field of product stockpile management applications.

Our work proceeds in the following way.

We have recognized that a typical and important "three-part" paradigm for presently effecting product stockpile management, is a largely subjective, human paradigm, and therefore exposed to all the vagaries and deficiencies otherwise attendant on human procedures. In particular, the three-part paradigm we have in mind works in the following way. First, a product stockpile manager develops a demand database comprising a compendium of individual demand history -- e.g., the demand's response to historical supply situations. Secondly, and independently, the product stockpile manager develops in his mind a supply database comprising the product stockpile manager's personal, partial, and subjective knowledge of objective retail facts culled from e.g., the marketing literature, the business literature, or input from colleagues or salespersons. Thirdly, the product stockpile manager subjectively correlates in his mind the necessarily incomplete and partial supply database, with the demand database, in order to promulgate an individual's demand's prescribed product stockpile management evaluation and cure.

This three-part paradigm is part science and part art, and captures one aspect of the problems associated with product stockpile management.

However, as suggested above, it is manifestly a subjective paradigm, and therefore open to human vagaries.

We now disclose a novel computer method which can preserve the advantages inherent in this three-part paradigm, while minimizing the incompleteness and attendant subjectivities that otherwise inure in a technique heretofore entirely reserved for human realization.

To this end, in a first aspect of the present invention, we disclose a novel computer method comprising the steps of:

- i) providing a demand database comprising a compendium of demand retail history;
- ii) providing a supply database comprising a compendium of at least one of product stockpile management solutions, product stockpile information, and product stockpile diagnostics;

and

- iii) employing a data mining technique for interrogating said demand and supply databases for generating an output data stream, said output data stream correlating demand problem with supply solution.

The novel method preferably comprises a further step of updating the step i) demand database, so that it can cumulatively track the demand history as

it develops over time. For example, this step i) of updating the demand database may include the results of employing the step iii) data mining technique. Also, the method may comprise a step of refining an employed data mining technique in cognizance of pattern changes embedded in each database 5 as a consequence of supply results and updating the demand database.

The novel method preferably comprises a further step of updating the step ii) supply database, so that it can cumulatively track an ever increasing and developing technical product stockpile management literature. For example, this step ii) of updating the supply database may include the effects of employing a 10 data mining technique on the demand database. Also, the method may comprise a step of refining an employed data mining technique in cognizance of pattern changes embedded in each database as a consequence of supply results and updating the supply database.

The novel method may employ advantageously a wide array of step iii) 15 data mining techniques for interrogating the demand and supply database for generating an output data stream, which output data stream correlates demand problem with supply solution. For example, the data mining technique may comprise inter alia employment of the following functions for producing output data: classification-neural, classification-tree, clustering-geoographic,

clustering-neural, factor analysis, or principal component analysis, or expert systems.

In a second aspect of the present invention, we disclose a program storage device readable by machine to perform method steps for providing an 5 interactive product stockpile management database, the method comprising the steps of:

- i) providing a demand database comprising a compendium of individual demand history;
- ii) providing a supply database comprising a compendium of at least one of product stockpile management solutions, product stockpile 10 information, and product stockpile diagnostics;

and

- iii) employing a data mining technique for interrogating said demand and supply databases for generating an output data stream, said output 15 data stream correlating demand problem with supply solution.

In a third aspect of the present invention, we disclose a computer comprising:

- i) means for inputting a demand database comprising a compendium of individual demand history;

ii) means for inputting a supply database comprising a compendium of at least one of product stockpile management solutions, product stockpile information, and product stockpile diagnostics;

iii) means for employing a data mining technique for interrogating said supply databases;

5 and

iv) means for generating an output data stream, said output data stream correlating demand problem with supply solution.

We have now summarized the invention in several of its aspects or 10 manifestations. It may be observed, in sharp contrast with the prior art discussed above comprising the three part subjective paradigm approach to the problem of product stockpile management, that the summarized invention utilizes inter alia, the technique of data mining. We now point out, firstly, that the technique of data mining is of such complexity and utility, that as a technique, in and of itself, it 15 cannot be used in any way as an available candidate solution for enhancing product stockpile management, to the extent that the problem of product stockpile management is only approached within the realm of the human-subjective solution to product stockpile management. Moreover, to the extent that the present invention uses computer techniques including e.g., data

mining techniques, to an end of solving a problem of product stockpile management, it is not in general obvious within the nominal context of the problem as we have defined it and the technique of data mining, how they are in fact to be brought into relationship in order to provide a pragmatic solution to the problem of product stockpile management. It is, rather, an aspect of the novelty and unobviousness of the present invention that it discloses, on the one hand, the possibility for using the technique of data mining within the context of product stockpile management, and moreover, on the other hand, discloses illustrative methodology that is required to in fact pragmatically bring the technique of data mining to bear on the actuality of solving the problem of product stockpile management.

**Brief Description of the Drawing**

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 provides an illustrative flowchart comprehending overall realization of the method of the present invention;

Fig. 2 provides an illustrative flowchart of details comprehended in the Fig. 1 flowchart;

5        Detailed Description of the Present Invention

The detailed description of the present invention proceeds by tracing through three quintessential method steps, summarized above, that fairly capture the invention in all its sundry aspects. To this end, attention is directed to the flowcharts and neural networks of Figures 1 through 4, which can provide  
10 enablement of the three method steps.

Figure 1, numerals 10-18, illustratively captures the overall spirit of the present invention. In particular, the fig. 1 flowchart (10) shows a demand database (12) comprising a compendium of individual demand history, and a supply database (14) comprising a compendium of at least one of product stockpile management solutions, product stockpile information, and product stockpile diagnostics. Those skilled in the art will have no difficulty, having regard to their own knowledge and this disclosure, in creating or updating the databases (12,14) e.g., conventional techniques can be used to this end. Fig. 1  
15

also shows the outputs of the demand database (12) and supply database (14) input to a data mining condition algorithm box (16). The data mining algorithm can interrogate the information captured and/or updated in the demand and supply databases (12,14), and can generate an output data stream (18) 5 correlating demand problem with supply solution. Note that the output (18) of the data mining algorithm can be most advantageously, self-reflexively, fed as a subsequent input to at least one of the demand database (12), the supply database (14), and the data mining correlation algorithm (16).

Attention is now directed to Fig. 2, which provides a flowchart (20-42) that 10 recapitulates some of the Fig. 1 flowchart information, but adds particulars on the immediate correlation functionalities required of a data mining correlation algorithm. For illustrative purposes, Fig. 2 comprehends the data mining correlation algorithm as a neural-net based classification of demand features, e.g., wherein a demand feature for say, men's shirts, may include shirt style, 15 size, color, current local inventory, expected demand by week, as well as the specific region in which this particular demand was actualized.

Fig. 3, in turn, shows a neural-net (44) that may be used in realization of the Figs. 1 and 2 data mining correlation algorithm. Note the reference to classes which represent classification of input features. The Fig. 3 neural-net

(44) in turn, may be advantageously refined, as shown in the Fig. 4 neural-net  
(46), to capture the self-reflexive capabilities of the present invention, as  
elaborated above.

It is well understood that the computer system and method of the present  
invention can be implemented using a plurality of separate dedicated or  
programmable integrated or other electronic circuits or devices (e.g., hardwired  
or logic circuits such as discrete element circuits, or programmable logic devices  
such as PLDs, PLAs, or the like). A suitably programmed general purpose  
computer, e.g., a microprocessor, microcontroller, or other processor devices  
(CPU or MPU), either alone or in conjunction with one or more peripheral (e.g.,  
integrated circuit) data and signal processing devices can be used to implement  
the invention. In general, any device or assembly of devices on which a finite  
state machine capable of implementing the flow charts shown in the figures can  
be used as a controller with the invention.